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BOOK NOTES

Psychic phenomena, science and immortality. By HENRY FRANK. Boston, Sherman, French and Company, 1916. 556 p.

This second edition contains a long preface, and as the book has not been reviewed in these pages, we give in the following the main topics treated. Book I, on psychic phenomena, considers some revolutionary scientific intimations, discoveries, the seat of the sub-conscious mind, the soul's secret scroll, psychic and physical correspondence, the physiological underworld, the mind's mysterious mirror, super-physical senses, Crookes' experiences, the subterranean self, invasion of personalities, the law of personal integrity, the sleepless self, the bond of psychic unity, memory, maker of personality, mechanical mechanism of memory, psychic phenomena and soul-substance, spirit-forms and materialisation. Book II is on scientific interpretation, here contrasted with explanations, and treats ultimate matter and vital energy, recent mysterious scientific discoveries, some occult forces in nature, the subtle seat of human intelligence, biology of the soul, scientific discovery of the soul-body, tentative explanations of psychic phenomena, thought and radio-activity, physical basis of telepathy, substantiality of thought. Book III is on the problem of immortality, and treats the scientific hypothesis of immortality, radio-active energy and immortality, with a summary of scientific arguments for it.

The philosophy of William James. By TH. FLOURNOY. Auth. tr. by Edwin B. Holt and William James, Jr. New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1917. 246 p.

James was asked in the spring of 1910 to address the Christian Association of Swiss Students at its meeting at Sainte-Croix and he consented provided his health permitted; but later had to give up the project and soon after came home and died August 26, 1910. Flournoy was asked to take the vacant place on the program and his discourse, amplified and revised, is here printed. An appendix contains his review of James' "Varieties of Religious Experience." The topics treated in these chapters are James' artistic temperament, early environment, rejection of monism, pragmatism, radical empiricism, pluralism, tychism, meliorism and moralism, theism, the will to believe, with a summary and conclusion.

The psychology of religion. By GEORGE ALBERT COE. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, (c. 1916). 365 p.

This work is intended primarily as a handbook for beginners in the psychological analysis of religion. Its prime purpose is to make clear the problems, the kinds of data, the methods of research, and the achieved results. Its justification is partly the inherent difficulty in analyzing religious experience and partly the youth of the psychology of religion, a topic which is really just beginning. The topics are as follows: Religion as an object of psychological study; the psychology of mental mechanisms and of persons, the data and

how they are ascertained, preliminary analysis of religious consciousness, racial beginnings in religion, the genesis of the idea of God, religion and the religions, religion as group conduct, religion as individual conduct, conversion, mental traits of religious leaders, religion and the subconscious, the religious revaluation of values, religion as discovery, religion as social immediacy, mysticism, the future life as a psychological problem, prayer, the religious nature of man.

Creative intelligence; essays in the pragmatic attitude. By JOHN DEWEY and others. New York, Henry Holt and Company (c. 1917). 467 p.

This is an attempt at intellectual coöperation with no attempt at unanimity of belief and no effort to proffer a platform of "planks" on which there is agreement. It presents a unity in attitude rather than a uniformity in results. John Dewey writes on the need for a recovery of philosophy; Addison W. Moore, on reformation of logic; Harold Chapman Brown, on intelligence and mathematics; George H. Mead, on scientific method and individual thinker; Boyd H. Bode, on consciousness and psychology; Henry Waldgrave Stuart, on the phases of the economic interest; James Hayden Tufts, on the moral life and the construction of values and standards; Horace M. Kallen, on value and existence in philosophy, art, and religion.

The psychology of the great war. By G. LE BON. Translated by E. ANDREWS. New York, Macmillan Co., 1916. 480 p.

M. Le Bon here discourses in an easy popular style, and in the light of the psychological concepts which his previous works have made familiar to us, of the national mind, of Germany's recent development and of the psychological elements in her methods of warfare, of the remote and immediate causes of the war, of the psychological forces involved in battles, of the value of official reports, of peace problems. He has his own point of view, but is open-minded enough to admit that "a method [the German, to wit] which permits a nation to utilise the least brilliant brains in its midst is invaluable to it." Overpopulation and a desire to create markets are discounted as German motives to war-making; the puzzle of the Marne is discussed but not solved; the importance of Antwerp is stressed. A readable book written on the war by a psychologist, rather than a psychology of the war.

Health and disease; their determining factors. By ROGER I. LEE. Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1917. 378 p.

This is a very comprehensive book, dealing with heredity, food, air, skin, exercise, tobacco, drugs, light and the eyes, teeth, hygiene of the mind and nerves, communicable diseases, those diseases transmitted by ingestion, air-borne diseases, those transmitted by contact, venereal disease and sex hygiene, the insect-borne diseases, diseases the method of spread of which is unknown, cancer, milk, water, sewage, occupational diseases, function of the board of health, and vital statistics.

The psychology of drawing. By FRED CARLETON AYER. Baltimore, Warwick and York, 1916. 186 p.

Part I, on the scope of the problem, outlines the problem, general and specific, gives definitions and general procedure. Part II surveys

the literature of drawing and outlines the methods of research and bibliographical survey, relation of drawing to the intellectual development, analysis of the drawing product and act. Part III gives experiments, representative drawings, drawing and school grades, analysis of observation during drawing. The work ends with conclusions and a bibliography. It embodies the results of a study of drawings as a device in laboratory teaching which consisted of a survey of the existing literature on the psychology of drawing, an effort to characterize the chief contributions, with a summary of results.

Principles and methods of teaching. By JAMES WELTON. Baltimore, Warwick and York, n. d. 2d ed. 677 p.

The purpose of this book is to help teachers in their daily work. Its fifteen chapters are entitled as follows: General function of teaching, material of instruction, form of instruction, teaching of English (with separate chapters on preparatory, reading, literature, composition and grammar, summary), teaching of music, of history, of geography, of natural history, of mathematics, of form, of needlework, with an appendix on the teaching of modern languages.

The doctrine of formal discipline in the light of experimental investigation. By NELLIE P. HEWINS. Baltimore, Warwick and York, 1916. 120 p.

The chief problems of educational psychology include the nature of mental endowment or the original nature of man and the nature of the learning process and of training. The last has developed recently much material and is of prime importance for educational theory, though its solution as yet is far from being obvious or simple. The problem of the transfer of training is especially unsettled. This work is divided into two parts; historical, with an account of investigators and means, methods, results and conclusions of experimenters in historical review; and original investigations, with conclusions rather concisely summarised.

The mentality of the criminal woman. By JEAN WEIDENSALL. Baltimore, Warwick and York, 1916. 332 p.

This investigation was the outgrowth of an earlier one, begun in 1911, under a grant from the New York Foundation. In its present form it has been carried on as one of the chief issues of the Laboratory of Social Hygiene. The experiments were focused on the possibility of securing a body of mental tests that could be applied after a woman's conviction and preceding her sentence and that would prove prophetic of her reformability. The volume contains very interesting data, tables and results, and constitutes a real contribution to the subject.

The experimental determination of mental discipline in school studies. By HAROLD ORDWAY RUGG. Baltimore, Warwick and York, 1916. 132 p.

This monograph demands attention (1) because it presents in compact semi-tabular form a comprehensive summary of all the experimental work done on formal discipline to date; and (2) because it presents the results of the author's own investigation, which is con-

spicuous because it deals with a large number of subjects (students in the University of Illinois), measuring effects of mental efficiency produced by a course of instruction in geometry. They demonstrate a certain degree of transfer of training.

The study of the behavior of an individual child. By JOHN T. McMANIS. Baltimore, Warwick and York, 1916. 54 p.

This syllabus is the outgrowth of an attempt to direct prospective teachers in classes in education to understand child life in the city. It has been found more effective to study individual cases rather than the child as a type or children in general. It is a comprehensive and systematic direction for observation by those who have access to children.

A point scale for measuring mental ability. By ROBERT M. YERKES, JAMES W. BRIDGES, and ROSE S. HARDWICK. Baltimore, Warwick and York, 1915. 218 p.

This work is divided into five parts, as follows: constitution and relations of the point scale; results of the application of the scale to normal individuals; results of the application of the scale to defective or deranged individuals; revision of the scale; and the outlook.

The general value of visual sense training in children. By CHANG PING WANG. Baltimore, Warwick and York, 1916. 85 p.

The feature of this monograph lies in the use of school children as subjects and of sense training as a medium of experimentation. It throws valuable light upon the issues of the latter which is almost a fetish of the present popular Montessori method.

Studies in democracy. By JULIA H. GULLIVER. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1917. 98 p.

This book describes (1) the essence of democracy; (2) the twentieth century search for the Holy Grail; (3) the efficiency of democracy.

Mortality statistics, 1914. Fifteenth annual report. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Washington, Gov't. Printing Office, 1916. 714 p.

Zur Frage nach den Geschlechtsdifferenzen im akademischen Studium. By ANNA WISSE. (Reprinted from the Zeitschrift für angewandte Psychologie, Bd. XI, Heft 4/5.) p. 341-401.

The history of the psychoanalytic movement. By SIGMUND FREUD. (Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph Series, no. 25.) New York, 1917. 57 p.

A study of perseverance reactions in primates and rodents. By G. V. HAMILTON. (Behavior Monographs, vol. 3, no. 2, 1916.) Cambridge, Henry Holt and Company, 1916. 65 p.